City of Greenfield Health Department
COVID-19 Weekly Report

Weekly Update*: 10/1/2021 to 10/8/2021

COVID-19 Case Update	
Confirmed COVID-19 cases to date	1005
Probable COVID-19 cases and Confirmed	1034
Probable COVID-19 cases to date	67
New positive cases this week	15
Current positive cases	24
Current transmission rate in Massachusetts	19.9 R_t
Total deaths to date	109
Franklin County confirmed cases in the past 14 days	175

Vaccination Report	
Massachusetts residents with first dose	77%
Massachusetts Total Vaccines Administered	14,648,657
Massachusetts Vaccines Administered this Week	100,246
Individuals with at least one dose	12,619
Highest Vaccinated Age Group	50-64
Second Highest Vaccinated Age Group	20-29
Fully vaccinated	11,176

Franklin County Vaccine Update	
Residents with one dose	71%
Fully vaccinated	64%

Average Daily Incidence Rate per 100,000	
Greenfield	15.8
Franklin County	15.3

Current Trends	
Massachusetts Classification	High Risk
Franklin County Classification	High Risk
Massachusetts 7-Day Trend of COVID % Positivity	1.8%
Franklin County 14-Day Trend of COVID % Positivity	1.86%
Greenfield 14-Day Trend of COVID % Positivity	1.56%

Age Trends	
Age group most affected by COVID-19 in the past 14 days	**Case Count**
20-29 Years of Age	3,272
30-39 Years of Age	3,040

Compared Case numbers from Last Year

	2020	2021
March	62	57
April	116	84
May	21	26
June	13	0
July	11	5
August	12	55
September	5	115
October	16	7
November	54	0
December	223	0
January		121
February		53

**Greenfield Data was collected from: MAVEN, Franklin County House of Corrections, Baystate Franklin Medical Center, Long-Term Health Care Facilities (Buckley, Charlene Manor, Poets Seat, The Arbors), and Community Physicians. The overall & Greenfield General Data was collected from: https://www.mass.gov/info-details/covid-19-response-reporting*

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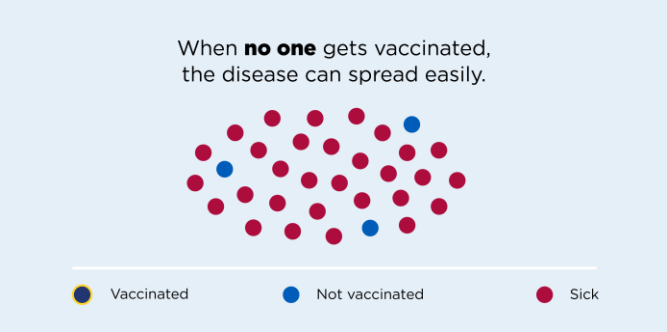
ALL Vaccines Protect Your Community

Did you know that when you get vaccinated, you're protecting yourself *and* your community?
This concept is called **community immunity**, or herd immunity. This is an important reason for you and your family to get vaccinated — so you can help keep yourselves and your community healthy.

How does community immunity work?

Germs can travel quickly through a community and make a lot of people sick. If enough people get sick, it leads to an outbreak. But when enough people are vaccinated against a certain disease, germs cannot travel as easily from person to person — and the entire community is less likely to get the disease.

That means even people who can't get vaccinated will have some protection from getting sick. Eventually, the disease becomes rare — and sometimes, it's wiped out altogether.



Who does community immunity protect?

Community immunity protects everyone. But it's especially important because some people can't get vaccinated for certain diseases — such as people with some serious allergies and those with weakened or failing immune systems (like people who have cancer, HIV/AIDS, type 1 diabetes, or other health conditions).
Community immunity is also important for the very small group of people who don't have a strong immune response from vaccines.

If vaccines have wiped out some diseases in the United States, can we stop getting vaccinated for them?

No. Many vaccine-preventable diseases that we don't see much in the United States still make people sick in other countries. So it's possible for travelers to bring these diseases back to the United States, where they could spread. If we stop getting vaccinated, we won't be protected from these diseases — community immunity only protects us if enough people continue to get vaccinated. This is why if you travel outside of the United States, you may need to get additional vaccines to keep you healthy and safe (for example: Malaria)

What is a modern equivalent of a vaccine working besides normal childhood vaccinations?
A recent example of community immunity at work is the Pneumococcal vaccine (PCV13 and PPSV23). Pneumococcal disease can cause serious infections of the ears, lungs, blood and brain. Although it is more common in younger children, older adults are more at risk for serious pneumococcal infections (pneumonia). Since the pneumococcal vaccine was approved for use in children, the number of older adults hospitalized for pneumococcal disease has gone way down. This shows that vaccinating infants can protect older adults from the spread of serious pneumococcal infections.

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Studies show that getting at least 1 shot of PCV13 protects:

- At least 8 in 10 babies from serious infections called invasive pneumococcal disease
- 3 in 4 adults 65 years or older against invasive pneumococcal disease
- 9 in 20 adults 65 years or older against pneumococcal pneumonia

Studies show that getting 1 shot of PPSV23 protects:

- Between 10 to 17 in 20 healthy adults against invasive pneumococcal disease

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